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A PROCESS FOR THE IN SITU EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM SHALE BEDS AND SIMILAR FORMATIONS

Applicant:

F. Ljungström

Svenska Skifferolje Aktiebolaget, Orebro

The present invention refers to a way of extracting oil from shale rock and similar beds in situ by means of channels which cut through the shale strata, are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale bed, and which are separated from the outlet boreholes formed in the shale by means of shale rock sections in between. The object of the invention is to achieve an improvement of this established procedure, in particular with regard to the quality and composition of the extracted products, which is essentially obtained by embedding heating elements which are preferably heated electrically, in heating boreholes, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of the boreholes and by introducing into the interspace between the channel wall and the heating element thus obtained a filling that transfers heat from the heating element and the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, a flow of the oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating element.

The invention will be more thoroughly described below with reference to the modes of implementation as shown in examples illustrated in the enclosed figure, and other accompanying characteristics of the invention which will also be discussed.

Figure 1 illustrates a section through a part of shale bed, in which the arrangement of a heating element installed according to the invention for the accomplishment of the process is shown. A vertical section through a rock formation according to a modified design is shown in Figure 2, and a flat view of this latter design is in Figure 3.

In a shale bed, 2, vertical channels, 4 in Figure 1 and 9 in Figures 2 and 3, are drilled, in which heating elements are embedded. These can consist of coiled pipe 44 according to Figure 1, equipped with inlet 32 and outlet 36 for a hot medium, gas or steam, which then remains separated from the surroundings during its passage through the coiled pipe 44. The pipe 44 can in addition be designed as an electrical resistor and function both for the fluid conduction of the medium mentioned and for the development of heat accompanying an electric current. With the design according to Figure 2 an electric heating element $\underline{17}$ is used. After the heating element has been inserted the channels are filled with backing sand a maleable substance, respectively, such as cement, clay or other suitable filler. The channels can be closed at the upper ends by collars 21, 28 which must necessarily be cemented into the rock foundation. On top of the shale bed $\underline{2}$ there is often an overlying stratum of lime 47 (Figure 2) with a thickness of several meters. Then the electrical resistance is only active within that portion of hole 9, which is surrounded by the oil-bearing shale. In other words, the electric current at the level of the lime layer is conducted through low resistance wires and therefore thermoelectric heat is not developed here to an appreciable extent.

Besides the channels mentioned above, exhaust holes $\underline{8}$ according to Figures 2 and 3 are made in the shale bed, through which the

products formed during the dry distillation [carbonization] are evacuated, and which consequently do not contain any heating element. These exhaust holes 8, which are sealed from the limestone at the top by collar 27, are connected through ducts 52 to a condenser which is best cooled by either air or cooling water.

At the surface expanse of the shale bed, channels 9 and 8, respectively, are arranged in such a way, as exemplified in Figure 3, that a heat-supplying channel 9 is surrounded by a number of exhaust holes 8. It is particularly advantageous to carry out the heating of the shale bed so that a wave of heat is transmitted horizontally through the shale bed, for example in the direction from the line of holes 40 in Figure 3 towards the line of holes 41 through a successive connection of the heating elements. "When this heat wave in part of the shale bed reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to release combustible gases which in part are condensable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a condenser, common to a plurality of channels $\underline{8}$ which separates the former from the latter." The incondensable gases can be used, for example, for the preheating and heating, respectively, of a new zone of the shale bed with an arrangement as depicted in Figure 1. The duration of the degasification periods may be adjusted to the desired degree, by such variables as the distance between the holes, which can be, for example, 1/2 to 2 meters. The maximum temperature of the mentioned heat wave can amount to approximately 500°.

The hydrocarbons formed during the distillation process in the shale rock include condensable products from the lighest petroleum [gasoline] to the heaviest oil. Because the heating channels according to the invention are filled, the result is that the hydrocarbons are driven in the direction of the outlet channels 8, and thus away from the hot heating elements. Otherwise, of course, the hydrocarbons would find their way to these elements to a large extent, especially in the lower part of the shale layer because of the high rock pressure prevailing there. The extraordinary

advantage is thus gained that an unwanted cracking of the oil products is essentially avoided. The heating method according to the invention therefore allows recovery of a considerably greater percentage of high-grade gasoline products than with presently familiar methods.

While a shale bed section is being supplied with heat, an expansion of the shale sets in, at least in the beginning, in the longitudinal direction of the heat supply channels, and thus in such a direction as to cross the shale layers. If a number of such channels are simultaneously heated then these create within the shale mass static pillars of heat with a greater height than that of the colder shale mass located in between them. This shale mass therefore becomes affected by forces directed in a vertical direction, the effect of which is to separate the different strata of shale from one another, so that the combined vertical displacement of these plus the gaps formed between the strata of shale approach a configuration that corresponds to the shale layer at its highest temperature around the heated channels. In a cross section the shale layer assumes the appearance shown schematically in Figure 2. the other hand the shale layer within zones 54 limited by the dotted lines $\underline{53}$ in Figure 3 of the shale mass shows a falling temperature from the holes $\underline{9}$ to the holes $\underline{8}$, and within the resulting temperature differences the degasification can be considered to continue at different temperatures, for example from 300° to 500°. A certain molecule which is released from the shale mass at point 39 during the dry distillation process will on its way from this point to the outlet hole $\underline{8}$ pass through temperature zones of lower temperatures than that existing at point 39.

The pipe system shown in Figure 1 can be used for different heating purposes by allowing the existing channel in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed to conduct a fluid stream by means of pipes laid on the ground. Air, water, steam or other fluids which are heated in the process may then be led to a channel in a shale bed zone where the oil extraction is to be started or is already in progress.

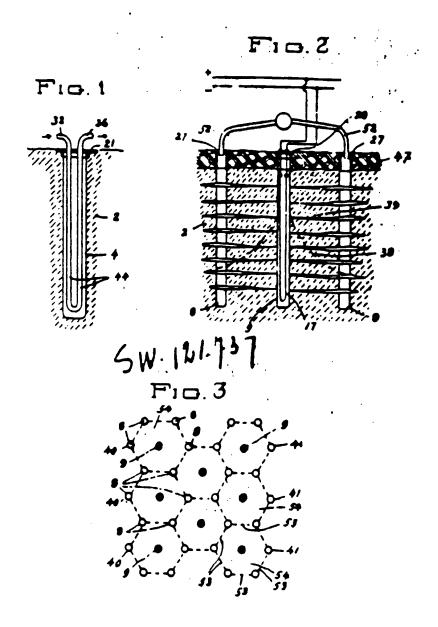
After the rock mass has been degassed, it wholly or partially consists of what is called shale coke, which indicates that after the gases are driven off, combustible carbon remains in the shale. According to the invention the rock mass can be ignited before or after cooling and the residual shale coke can be oxidized to shale ashes by introducing combustion air to the existing channel system. A very slow combustion that persists for several years can in this manner remain in progress, and the heat thereby generated can be utilized for various purposes, such as the heating of shale rock and hot water for homes, steam production, cultivation of plants, etc. According to the invention the cultivation of plants can also be carried out directly on the shale rock and in this way utilize the heat stored in the rock for a great many years.

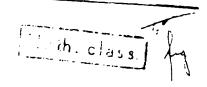
Patent claims:

- 1. A process for in situ recovery of oil from shale beds and similar rock layers by means of channels that penetrate the shale strata, and are supplied with heat for the heating of the shale mass and which are separated from the exhaust holes formed in the shale by means of shale bed sections in between, characterized by heating elements being embedded in the heating channels, which are preferably heated electrically, and which have smaller cross sections than the cross sections of these channels, such that the interspace thus obtained between the channel wall and the heating element may be provided with backing sand that transfers heat from the heating element to the shale and simultaneously counteracts or prevents, respectively, the flow of oil products gasified from the shale in the direction towards and along the heating elements.
- A process according to claim 1, characterized by the interspace being filled with a cast compound.
- 3. A process according to claims 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that a heating element in the form of a pipeline is brought

down into the heating channels, and the inner part of the pipeline, through which is led a hot medium, is entirely separated from the channel and that the heat supply to the pipeline is also produced electrically.

- 4. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the fact that the channel system made in the shale bed is utilized for regenerative heating of the rock mass in which channels in a previously degassed hot zone of the shale bed are connected with pipelines over the ground and are allowed to conduct a medium which is heated in this zone, and also characterized by the fact that channels in an untreated zone of the shale rock are directly or indirectly supplied with energy utilized in this manner from the previously mentioned zone.
- 5. A process according to one of the previous claims, characterized by the shale coke remaining in the shale rock after the degasification is combusted to produce shale ashes by introducing air into the available system of channels.





PATENT Nº 121737 SVERIGE

BESKRIVNING
OFFENTLIGGJORD AV KUNGL
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KLASS 5 a:41

BEVILIAT DEN 1 APRIL 1948 PATENTID FRAN DEN 28 OKT 1940 PUBLICERAT DEN 25 MAJ 1948

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Hartill en ritning.

SVENSKA SKIFFEROLJE AKTIEBOLAGET, ÖREBRO.

Sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ.

Uppfinnare: F. Ljungström

Föreliggande uppfinning hänför sig till ett sätt att utvinna olja ur skifferberg och dylikt in situ medelst skifferlagren skårande kanaler, vilka tillföras varme för uppvärmning av skiffermassan och vilka äro skilda från i skiffern utformade avloppskanaler medelst mellanliggande partier av skifterberget Uppfinningen avser att åstadkomma en förbatt- i ring av denna kanda metod speciellt i avseende på de utvunna produkternas beskaffenhet och sammansattning, vilket vasentligen ernås darigenom, att i uppvårmningskanaferna nedföras värmeelement, vilka förelrädesvis uppvarmak på elektrisk vag, och vilka hava mindre tvärsektionsarea an dessa kanalers tvärsektionsarea och att i det så erhållna mellanrummet mellan kanalväggen och varmeelementet anbringas en fyllmassa, som förmedlar varmeövergång mellan värmeelementet och skiffern och samtidigt motverkar resp. forhindrar en strömning av de ur skiffern forgasade oljeprodukterna i riktning mot och langsutmed vårmeelementet.

Uppfinningen skall nedan nårmare beskrivas under hänvisning till å bifogade ritning som exempel visade utföringsformer av densamma, varvid även andra uppfinningen kännetecknande egenskaper skola angivas.

I fig. I visas en sektion genom ett parti av ett skifterberg, i vilket är anbragt ett för sättets genomförande enligt uppfinningen anordnat varmeelement. I fig. 2 visas en vertikalsektion genom ett bergparti enligt en modifierad utföringsform och fig. 3 en planvy av denna senare utforingsform.

Lett skifferberg 2 äro nedborrade vertikala kanaler, i fig. 1 betecknade med 4 och i fig. 2 och 3 med 9, i vilka värmeelement anbringas. Dessa kunna utgöras av en rorslinga 41 enligt fig. 1, försødd med intag 32 och avlopp 36 for ett hett medium, gas eller ånga, som darvid under sin passage genom rörslingan 44 ar skilt från omgivningen. Röret 44 kan där jamte vara utformat som elektriskt motstånd och fungera såval för genomstromning av det nämnda mediet som för överbringande av värme genom elektrisk strom. Vid utforingsformen enligt fig. 2 anvandes ett elektriskt

vårmædement 17. Sedan varmædementet nedförts, utfyllas kanalerna med en massa resp gjulmassa, sasom cement, lera eller dytokt Kanalerna kunna upptill vara tillslutna av lock 21, 28, som lämpligen cementeras fast i berggrunden. Ovanpa skifferberget 2 å, otta överlagrat ett kalklager 47 vlig 2 med an mäktighet av många meter, varvid det vleav triska motstandet endast är verksamt moneden del av hålen 9, som är omgiven av der oljeförande skiffern. Den elektriska stremmen tillfores alltså motstandet genom ledmingar, som i niva med kalklagret are godo ledare och darfor har icke avgiva varme i nämmvård utstrackning.

Forutom de ovannaminda kanateena upptagas kanater 8 enligt fig. 2 och 3 i statterberget, genom vilka de vid fortdestillatienen alstrade produkterna avledas och vilka alltsa icke inrymma nagon uppvarannegs mordning. Dessa kanaker 8, som upptiti nea titt, slutna av lock 27, sta genom fedarezar 52 i forbindelse med en kondensor, vilken fancialigen kan vara luttkyld eller beksa kyld av kylvatten.

I ytutstrackningen av det skitterberg, som skull avverkas, anbringas kanaler 9 resp. 8 L ex, på sått, som framgår og (ig. 3), dar en värmelillforselkanal 9 omgives ev ett antal avloppskanaler 8. Det ar sårskilt fordelaktigt alt genomföra skifferbergets uppvarmning sg. all en vag av varme horisontellt tortpfantas genom skifferberget, t. ex. i riktning fran halraden 40 i fig. 3 mot halraden 11 genom successiv inkoppling av varmeelementen Nar denna varmevág i ett parti av skitterberget natt en temperatur av omkring 300° eller tidsgare, börjar skillern avgiva brannbara gaser, som dels aro kondenserbara dels okondenserbara och som inledas i en för ett tlertal kunaler 8 gemensam kondensor, som avskiljer de form fran de senare - De okondenserbaza gaset 3 na kunna t. ex anyandas for for- tesp uppvarmining av en ny zon av skifferberget vid uttöringsformen enligt fig. 1. Avgasnings periodens tidslangd varieras i onskad grad, bl. a. sammanhangande med det mellan hålen valda avstandet, som t. ev. kan vara 🦏 a 2

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meter. Den namnda varmevagens maximitemperatur kan uppga till omkring 500

De vid destiffationsprocessen i skifferberget bildade kolvatena omfatta kondenserbara produkter från den lättaste bensinen till den tyngsta oljan, Genom att uppvärmningskanalerna nu enligt uppfinningen äre igenfyllda ernas, att kolvälena föras i riklning mot avloppskanalerna 8, d. v. s. bort fran de heta uppvärmningselementen. Eljest skulle nämligen kolvätena i stor utstrackning sõka sin vag till dessa element, speciellt i den nedre delen av skifterlagret till töljd av det där rådande höga bergtrycket. Man vinner sålunda den utomordentliga fordelen, att en icke onskvard spaltning eller krackning av oljeprodukterna vasentligen undvikes. Uppvarmningsmetoden enligt uppfinningen medgiver darför en utvinning av procentuellt väsentligt mera bogvardiga bensinprodukter an vid bittills kånda metoder.

Under varæetilltörseln till ett skifferbergparti intrader atminstone till att borja med en utvidgning av skilfern i varmetillförselkanalernas längdriktning, vilken korsar skilferlagren. Om Åt antal dylika kanaler sameidigt bliva foremál for uppvarmning, bilda dessa inom skiffermassan staende varmepelare med större hojdmatt an den mellan desamma beligno kallare skutfermasson. Denna skiftermassa blir due for paverkad av i verlikalriktningen gående krafter, som sträva att skiljade olika skifterlagien från varandra, så att dessas sammanlagda vertikala matt pius mellan skifferlagren uppkomina spatterna naimar sig det, som molsvarar skifferlagret vid dess högsta temperatur kring de uppvarmda kanalerna. Skitferlagret far i sektion ett utseende, som schematiskt visas i fig. 2. A andra sidan uppvisar skifferlagret inom de med streekade Jurjerna 53 begransade zonerna 54 i fig. 3 av skiftermassan en fallande tempecatur från halen 9 till hålen 8, och kan inom de darvid torekommande temperaturdifterenserna av_Sasnangen tankas tortga vid olika temperaturer t. ex. fran 300 - fill 500 . En ves molekyl som vid punkten 39 under forr destillationsprocessen frigores ur skiffermassan, kommer på sin vag från denna punkt till ax^{4} oppshålet 8 att passera temperaturzoner, som alla uppvisa lagre temperatur an den, som existerar vid punkten 39.

Det i fig. t visade ledningssystemet kan anvandas för obka uppvarmningsandamal, genom att en i en redan avgasad het zon av skifferberget befintlig kanal bringas genom över jord lagda ledningar att genomströmmas av ett fluidum, t. ex. luft, vatten eller anga, som harunder uppvarmes och sedan t. ex. ledes till en kanal i en skifferbergzon, där olje-utvinning skall inledas resp. pågår.

Sedan hergmassan avgasats, består den helt eller delvis av s. k. skifferkoks, d. v. s. guserna aro avdrivna, men brannbart kol finnes annu kvar i skittern. Enligt uppfinningen kan bergmassan fore eller etter avsvahring antändas och skitterkoksen i densamma forsbrännas till skifferaska, genom inforande av förbranningsluff i det förefintliga kanalsystemet. En mycket langsam, under många ar pågaende forbranning kan på delta sätt förtga och det darvid bildade varmet utnyttjas för olika andamal, sasom uppvarmning av skifferberg, varmvalten till bostader, angalstring, vavtodling e. d. Växtodling kan även enligt uppfinningen med fördet anbringas direkt på skifferberget, som på så sätt under en lång följd av år kan tillgodogora sig det i berget magasinerade varmet.

The section will be a section of the first o

Palentanspråk:

I. Satt att atviuna olja ur skifterberg och dylikt in satu medelst skifterbagren skarande kanaler, vilka tillföras varme for uppvarmning av skiftermassan och vilka avo skilda fran a skarern av stade av.

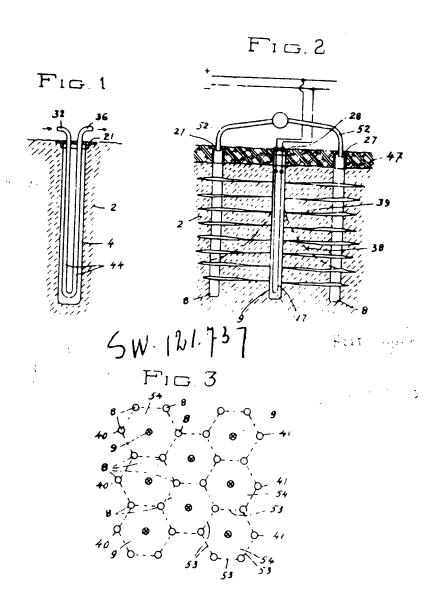
delst meliantigande partier av skitterbergel, kannetecknat darav, att i uppvarmningskanalerna nedferas varmeelement, vilka foretradesvis uppvarmas på elektrisk vag, och
vilka hava famdre tvårsektionsatea an dessa
kanalers tvårsektionsatea och att i del så erhailna median immet metian 1. oarbargger
och varmeelementel anbringas en ivtlimassa
som formedlar varmeovirgang in flan varmeelementel och skitfern och smeliaret motiverkar resp. forbundrar en stramning av de ur
skittern forgåsade objeprodukterna i erktionemot och langs utared varmeelementet.

2. Salt energt patentanspraket i kana deek nat daray, att i mellaurimmet ilydes en sjut bar tyllmassa

3. Satt enligt palentanspraket feller 2. kaonelecknat darax, att man i uppyacumings kanalerna nedroi varmeelement i form av en rorledning, vars mie ar helt avskrit o an fonalen och genom vilken fedes ett helf medium, varjamte varmetillforset hilt oarledningen aven sker på elektrisk vag

4. Satt enligt nagot av de foregående pårtentanspraken, kannetecknat dorav, att dof i skitterberget upptagna kanalsystemet utnyttjas for regenerativ uppvårinning av berg massan genom att kanaler i en redan avgasad hel zon av skitterberget forbindas med ledningar over jord och bringas att genomstromnas av ett medium, som uppvårines av denna zon, och att kinaler i en obehandfad zon av skitterberget direkt eller indrickt fillforas ur den torstnämnda zonen på detta satt tillvaratagen energi.

5 Satt enligt nagot av de foregaerde patentanspraken, kannetecknat darav, att i skifterberget etter avgasningen kvinvarande skifterkoks forbrannes till skifteraska genominförande av lutt i det förhåndenvarande kanalsystemet.



Swedish specification 121 737

Translation; page 1, second column, 3rd paragraph,
lines 10-17.

"When this heat wave in part of the shale rock reaches a temperature of about 300°C, or prior to this, the shale begins to give off combustible gases which in part are condensable and in part not condensable and which are conveyed to a conjensor common to a plurality of channels which condenser separates the former from the latter."